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Introduction

- Rick Olazaba, (Plaintiff), through Plaintiff's attorneys, brings this action to 1. challenge the actions of Midland Funding, LLC (Midland), the Law Offices of Brachfeld and Associates, PC, (Brachfeld), "Mr. Rodriguez" and Micheal Abdenor, as agents and employees of Defendant Brachfeld, with regard to attempts by Defendants to unlawfully and abusively collect a debt allegedly owed by Plaintiff, and this conduct caused Plaintiff damages.
- Plaintiff makes these allegations on information and belief, with the exception 2. of those allegations that pertain to a plaintiff, or to a plaintiff's counsel, which Plaintiff alleges on personal knowledge.
- While many violations are described below with specificity, this Complaint 3. alleges violations of the statutes cited in their entirety.
- Unless otherwise stated, all the conduct engaged in by Midland Funding, LLC 4. and Law Offices of Brachfeld and Associates, PC took place in California.
- Any violations by Defendants were knowing, willful, and intentional, and 5. Defendants did not maintain procedures reasonably adapted to avoid any such violation.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- Jurisdiction of this Court arises pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 15 U.S.C. § 6. 1692(k), and 28 U.S.C. § 1367 for supplemental state claims.
- This action arises out of Defendants' violations of the Fair Debt Collection 7. Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692 et seq. ("FDCPA") and the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, California Civil Code §§ 1788-1788.32 ("Rosenthal Act").
- Because Defendants do business within the State of California, personal 8. jurisdiction is established.
- 9. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

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At all times relevant, Defendants conducted business within the State of 10. California.

PARTIES

- Plaintiff is a natural person who resides in the County of Madera, State of 11. California.
- Defendants are located in the City of San Diego, in the State of California. 12.
- Plaintiff is obligated or allegedly obligated to pay a debt, and is a "consumer" 13. as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).
- Defendants are persons who use an instrumentality of interstate commerce or 14. the mails in a business the principal purpose of which is the collection of debts, or who regularly collect or attempt to collect, directly or indirectly, debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another and are therefore debt collectors as that phrase is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).
- Plaintiff is a natural person from whom a debt collector sought to collect a 15. consumer debt which was due and owing or alleged to be due and owing from Plaintiff, and is a "debtor" as that term is defined by California Civil Code § 1788.2(h).
- Defendants, in the ordinary course of business, regularly, on behalf of 16. themselves, or others, engage in debt collection as that term is defined by California Civil Code § 1788.2(b), are therefore debt collectors as that term is defined by California Civil Code § 1788.2(c).
- This case involves money, property or their equivalent, due or owing or 17. alleged to be due or owing from a natural person by reason of a consumer credit transaction. As such, this action arises out of a consumer debt and "consumer credit" as those terms are defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.2(f).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Sometime before May 12, 2009, Plaintiff is alleged to have incurred certain 18. consumer related financial obligations with HSBC.

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- These financial obligations were primarily for personal, family or household 19. purposes and are therefore a "debt" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692a(5).
- 20. These alleged obligations were money, property, or their equivalent, which is due or owing, or alleged to be due or owing, from a natural person to another person and are therefore a "debt" as that term is defined by California Civil Code §1788.2(d), and a "consumer debt" as that term is defined by California Civil Code §1788.2(f).
- 21. Sometime thereafter, but before May 12, 2009, Plaintiff allegedly fell behind in the payments allegedly owed on the alleged debt. Plaintiff currently takes no position as to the validity of this alleged debt.
- Subsequently, but before May 12, 2009, the alleged debt was assigned, 22. placed, or otherwise transferred, to Defendant Midland for collection.
- Subsequently, but before May 12, 2009, Defendant Midland retained 23. Defendant Brachfeld as their legal counsel for the purpose of having Defendant Brachfeld attempt to collect on this alleged debt.
- On or about May 12, 2009, Defendant Brachfeld, as counsel for Defendant 24. Midland, filed a civil complaint in the Superior Court of California for the. County of Madera against Mr. Olazaba claiming a debt was owed based on an alleged consumer debt arising from a consumer credit transaction and contract with "HSBC."
- Subsequently, this civil complaint was communicated directly to Plaintiff. 25.
- This communication to Plaintiff was a "communication" as that term is 26. defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(2), and an "initial communication" consistent with 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a).
- This communication was a "debt collection" as Cal. Civ. Code 1788.2(b) 27. defines that phrase, and an "initial communication" consistent with Cal. Civ. Code § 1812.700(b).

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- The case number of the above May 12, 2009 Complaint was MCV047346. 28.
- In this complaint, Defendants Midland and Brachfeld claimed to have a right 29. to payment of the above alleged debt as an assignee of "HSBC."
- Through this conduct, Defendants Midland and Brachfeld used a false, 30. deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of a debt. Consequently, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e and 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10), as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.
- In this complaint, Defendants Midland and Brachfeld claimed to be suing 31. within the statute of limitations for its causes of action.
- Through this conduct, Defendants Midland and Brachfeld used a false, 32. deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of a debt. Consequently, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e and 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10), as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.
- During discovery in the state matter, Defendants Midland and Brachfeld 33. produced a copy of the contract at issue, which listed "Beneficial California, Inc." as the creditor and owner of the alleged debt, but not "HSBC."
- This contract also established that Defendants Midland and Brachfeld had 34. sued Plaintiff outside of the applicable statute of limitations.
- Plaintiff then counter-claimed against Defendants pursuant to the FDCPA and 35. California's Rosenthal Act.
- On May 20, 2010, attorney Jim Trevino, an agent of Midland and Brachfeld, 36. agreed with Mr. Olazaba to liquidate the claims of Midland if Mr. Olazaba agreed to mutually dismiss his counter-claims.
- Subsequently, all parties in the state case reached a settlement and all claims, 37. on both sides, were dismissed with prejudice.

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- 38. On or about June 17, 2010, an agent or employee of Midland and Brachfeld identifying himself as Micheal Abdenor, called Mr. Olazaba and asked Mr. Olazaba to call Brachfeld's office at the telephone number of 866-834-3940, extension 6135.
- This communication to was a "communication" as that term is defined by 15 39. U.S.C. § 1692a(2), and a "debt collection" as Cal. Civ. Code 1788.2(b) defines that phrase.
- Without the prior consent of the consumer given directly to the Defendants or 40. the express permission of a court of competent jurisdiction, Defendant Midland, Brachfeld and Abdenor communicated with the consumer in connection with the collection of a debt when Defendant Midland, Brachfeld and Abdenor knew the consumer was represented by an attorney with respect to such debt and had knowledge of, or could have readily ascertained such attorney's name and address. Consequently, Defendant Midland, Brachfeld and Abdenor violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692c(a)(2), as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.
- That same day, Mr. Olazaba called Defendant Abdenor, who told Mr. Olazaba 41. that he needed to make arrangements to pay Midland for the above alleged debt.
- Through this conduct, Defendant Brachfeld and Defendant Abdenor used a 42. false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of a debt. Consequently, Defendant Brachfeld and Defendant Abdenor violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e and 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10), as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.
- Defendant Midland is vicariously liable for the acts of its counsel, Defendant 43. Brachfeld, and consequently, Defendant Midland also violated 15 U.S.C. §

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- 1692e and 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10), as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.
- During this call, Mr. Olazaba explained to Mr. Abdenor that Midland had 44. already dismissed case MCV047346.
- 45. Ignoring this, Mr. Abdenor told Mr. Olazaba that if Mr. Olazaba did not make immediate arrangements to pay Midland, that Mr. Abdenor would make sure that Midland sued Mr. Olazaba again.
- Through this conduct, Defendant Brachfeld and Defendant Abdenor 46. threatened to take action that cannot legally be taken or that is not intended to Consequently, Defendant Brachfeld and Defendant Abdenor violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5), as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.
- Again, Defendant Midland is vicariously liable for the acts of its counsel, 47. Defendant Brachfeld, and consequently, Defendant Midland also violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5), as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.
- Mr. Olazaba then told Mr. Abdenor that California attorney Clinton Rooney 48. was representing him with this matter. Mr. Abdenor demanded Clinton Rooney's contact information, and Mr. Olazaba gave it to him.
- Mr. Olazaba then told Mr. Abdenor that since case MCV047346 had been 49. dismissed, that he considered the issue to be resolved.
 - In response, Mr. Abdenor insisted that this was not the case, stating "No way! 50. Do you think a bank is just going to let you walk away without paying?"
 - Mr. Olazaba then told Mr. Abdenor that he needed to speak to his attorney. 51.
- 25 52. In response, Mr. Abdenor told Mr. Olazaba that he would only give Mr. Olzaba "one more chance," and that if he did not make payment arrangements 26 27 Midland would sue him again.

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- 53. Through this conduct, Defendant Brachfeld and Defendant Abdenor threatened to take action that cannot legally be taken or that is not intended to be taken. Consequently, Defendant Brachfeld and Defendant Abdenor violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5), as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.
- 54. Again, Defendant Midland is vicariously liable for the acts of its counsel, Defendant Brachfeld, and consequently, Defendant Midland also violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5), as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.
- 55. Mr. Olazaba told Mr. Abdenor that he would call Mr. Abdenor back after consulting with Mr. Rooney.
- 56. Mr. Olazaba then reviewed his file from case MCV047346 and noted that, per the Court's May 20, 2010 order, Midland's Complaint in case MCV047346 was dismissed with prejudice.
- 57. Mr. Olazaba then called Mr. Abdenor, to clarify that case MCV047346 was dismissed with prejudice, and therefore Midland could not sue Mr. Olazaba again regarding the debt alleged in case MCV047346.
- 58. Mr. Abdenor then transferred Mr. Olazaba's call to an employee or agent of Brachfeld who identified himself as Mr. Rodriguez.
- 59. Mr. Olazaba explained to Mr. Rodriguez that case MCV047346 was dismissed with prejudice, and therefore Midland could not sue Mr. Olazaba again regarding the debt alleged in case MCV047346.
- 60. Mr. Rodriguez immediately became aggressive, telling Mr. Olazaba that case MCV047346 was dismissed because Midland lacked documentary evidence, but that Midland now had documents to support its claims.
- 61. Mr. Rodriguez told Mr. Olazaba that the dismissal of case MCV047346 meant nothing, and that the dismissal gave Mr. Olazaba "no excuse to think that it's over."

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- Mr. Rodriguez told Mr. Olazaba that he was "un-American" because he had 62. not paid Midland.
- Mr. Rodriguez then demanded to know "Do you or do you not owe this 63. Do you think you can just walk away from this and not pay anything?"
- Mr. Rodriguez then told Mr. Olazaba not to call Mr. Rodriguez anymore or 64. waste his time, and then asked Mr. Olazaba what he was thinking by "trying to weasel your way out of this."
- Mr. Olazaba told Mr. Rodriguez that he could not answer Mr. Rodriguez's 65. questions until he spoke to his attorney.
- Mr. Rodriguez replied that "this country is the way it is because of people like 66. you, People who do not pay their bills."
- At this point, Mr. Olazaba could hear laughter from other people behind Mr. 67. Rodriguez, apparently listening to his conversation.
- Mr. Rodriguez said that if Mr. Olazaba did not pay, he would make sure 68. Midland sued Mr. Olazaba again.
- Mr. Rodriguez said that Mr. Olazaba had better talk to his attorney, because he 69. was "in big trouble."
- Mr. Rodriguez then raised his voice even further, and yelled at Mr. Olazaba 70. "Are you going to pay the money?"
- Mr. Rodriguez then said "OK, if that's how you want it, we are going to sue 71. you."
- Mr. Rodriguez then hung up on Mr. Olazaba. 72.
- Through this conduct, Defendant Brachfeld and Defendant Rodriguez 73. engaged in conduct the natural consequence of which was to harass, oppress, or abuse a person in connection with the collection of a debt. Consequently, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692d, as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.

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- 74. Without the prior consent of the consumer given directly to the Defendants or the express permission of a court of competent jurisdiction, Defendants communicated with the consumer in connection with the collection of a debt when Defendants knew the consumer was represented by an attorney with respect to such debt and had knowledge of, or could have readily ascertained such attorney's name and address. Consequently, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692c(a)(2), as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.
- Through this conduct, Defendant Brachfeld and Defendant Abdenor 75. threatened to take action that cannot legally be taken or that is not intended to be taken. Consequently, Defendant Brachfeld and Defendant Abdenor violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5), as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.
- Again, Defendant Midland is vicariously liable for the acts of its counsel, 76. Defendant Brachfeld, and consequently, Defendant Midland also violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5), as well as California's Rosenthal Act as Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17 incorporates the FDCPA.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT (FDCPA)

15 U.S.C. §§ 1692 ET SEQ.

- Plaintiff repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference, all other 77. paragraphs.
- 78. The foregoing acts and omissions constitute numerous and multiple violations of the FDCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the abovecited provisions of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq.
- As a result of each and every violation of the FDCPA, Plaintiff is entitled to 79. any actual damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(1); statutory damages in

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an amount up to \$1,000.00 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A); and, reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3) from each and every defendant, jointly and severally.

COUNT II

ROSENTHAL FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT (ROSENTHAL ACT) CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1788-1788.32

- Plaintiff repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference, all other 80. paragraphs.
- The foregoing acts and omissions constitute numerous and multiple violations 81. of the Rosenthal Act, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of the Rosenthal Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1788-1788.32
- As a result of each and every violation of the Rosenthal Act, Plaintiff is 82. entitled to any actual damages pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.30(a); statutory damages for a knowing or willful violation in the amount up to \$1,000.00 pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.30(b); and reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.30(c) from each and every defendant, jointly and severally.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that judgment be entered against each and every defendant, jointly and severally, and Plaintiff be awarded damages from each and every defendant, jointly and severally, as follows:
 - An award of statutory damages of \$1,000.00 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A);
 - An award of costs of litigation and reasonable attorney's fees, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3);
 - An award of statutory damages of \$1,000.00 pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.30(b);

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- An award of costs of litigation and reasonable attorney's fees, pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.30(c).
- 83. Pursuant to the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Plaintiff is entitled to, and demands, a trial by jury.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 11, 2010

Hyde & Swigart

Robert L. Hyde

Attorneys for Plaintiff

SJS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers hereduired by law, except as provide by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

Court for the	purpos	e of ini	tiati
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I. (a) PLAINTIFFS		T T	DEFENDANT			• 14	UGI 4 ZUIU 🔠
Rick Olazaba			Midland Funding, LLC and Lav Offices of Brachfeld and				
>			Associates, F	PC; "N	Иr. Rodr <mark>i</mark> gue	"anch	HERRELISA DESIRECT COURT LETT PLETE ICT OF CALIFORNIA DERUTY
(b) County of Residence	of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego		County of Residence	ce of F	irst Listed Defen	BY	San Diego" OF CALIFORNIA
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(c) Attorney's (Firm Name	, Address, and Telephone Number)		Attorneys (If Know			/	^
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	South Suite 301, San Diego, CA 9210	08 #					
II. BASIS OF JURISD	ICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)		FIZENSHIP OF For Diversity Cases Onl		INCIPAL PA	RTIES(P	Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
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IV. NATURE OF SUI	Γ (Place an "X" in One Box Only) TORTS	FO	RFEITURE/PENALT	v .1	BANKRUP	rcy l	OTHER STATUTES.
□ 110 Insurance □ 120 Marine □ 130 Miller Act □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 150 Recovery of Overpayment ∠ Enforcement of Judgment □ 151 Medicare Act □ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) □ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits □ 160 Stockholders' Suits □ 190 Other Contract □ 195 Contract Product Liability □ 196 Franchise □ REAL PROPERTY □ 210 Land Condemnation □ 220 Foreclosure □ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment □ 240 Torts to Land □ 245 Tort Product Liability □ 290 All Other Real Property	PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane 315 Airplane Product Liability 320 Assault, Libel & Product Liability 330 Federal Employers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 350 Motor Vehicle Product Liability 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability 385 Property Damag	G20 G25 G25	Agriculture Other Food & Drug Other Food & Drug Other Food & Drug Di Drug Related Scizure of Property 21 USC 88 Diagor Laws R.R. & Truck O Airline Regs. O Occupational Safety/Health Other LABOR D'Fair Labor Standards Act Dabor/Mgmt. Relation D Labor/Mgmt. Reportin & Disclosure Act D Railway Labor Act Other Labor Litigation Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act IMMIGRATION Naturalization Applica Habeas Corpus Alien Detainee Other Immigration	81 Cook	422 Appeal 28 US 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RI 820 Copyrights 830 Patent 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECUE 861 HIA (1395ff) 862 Black Lung (863 DIWC/DIWV 864 SSID Title X 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX 870 Taxes (U.S. E or Defendant 1 871 IRS—Third I 26 USC 7609	GHTS 923) W (405(g)) VI SUITS Plaintiff t)	□ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable/Sat TV □ 810 Selective Service □ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange □ 875 Customer Challenge □ 12 USC 3410 ▼ 890 Other Statutory Actions □ 891 Agricultural Acts □ 892 Economic Stabilization Act □ 893 Environmental Matters □ 894 Energy Allocation Act □ 895 Freedom of Information Act □ 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice □ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
₩ 1 Original □ 2 R	other 440 Other Civil Rights an "X" in One Box Only) emoved from 3 Remanded from tate Court Appellate Court		Actions	nother	district -	Multidistri Litigation	Appeal to District ict
Proceeding S	Cite the U.S. Cixil Statute under which you a			pecify tional	statutes unless d	_	Juagment
VI. CAUSE OF ACTI	ON Brief description of cause:						
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: 75,000.01 JURY DEMAND: Yes No							
VIII. RELATED CAS	SE(S) (See instructions): JUDGE				DOCKET NUI	MBER	
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RECEIPT # 19138 AMOUNT P350 APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE							
-	DR 10-15-10						

Court Name: USDC California Southern

Division: 3

Receipt Number: CAS019138

Cashier ID: mbain

Transaction Date: 10/15/2010 Payer Name: HYDE AND SWIGART

CIVIL FILING FEE

For: OLAZABA V MIDLAND FUNDING Case/Party: D-CAS-3-10-CV-002155-001

Amount: \$350.00

CHECK

Check/Money Order Num: 4142 Amt Tendered: \$350.00

Total Due:

\$350.00

Total Tendered: \$350.00

Change Amt:

\$0.00

There will be a fee of \$45.00 charged for any returned check.